

# The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Principles of the American Party of Ohio.

The American Party of Ohio, in its platform, has declared that it would dissolve the Union unless every State should submit to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and which has in every Northern State declared either in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line, or that slavery shall not extend by virtue of its repeal, or that the principle of equal sovereignty is established by the bill, and henceforth all Territories are to be free—composed as it is of such incongruous material—of men holding directly opposite opinions, of disunionists, of demagogues, and of agitators, standing side by side upon a mere measure, and sustaining a man for Speaker whom the Southern wing represent to their constituents as denying the constitutionality of the "Missouri Compromise," and of the "Wilmot Proviso," and whom the Northern wing represent to be a firm, unwavering and unyielding advocate of the "equal sovereignty" principle; yes, this party is proclaiming, day after day, through its press, to the South, that its institutions are in danger; that the "aggressors" of the North are preparing to wage a war of extermination upon it and its institutions, and that ere long civil war will devastate its fields, depopulate its cities, and free its negroes, and that the great implements of warfare are to be the restoration of the "Missouri Compromise" line, and the acknowledgment of the constitutionality of the "Wilmot Proviso."

Thursday Morning, Feb. 7, 1856

## The Crisis.

Our relations with England are in a delicate state, requiring prudence and wisdom for their diplomatic adjustment, and thus prevent the unforeseen troubles of an appeal to arms. Our internal relations are daily becoming more complicated. The slavery question has never presented a fiercer aspect than at present—the North and the South present an ebullition of public feeling little in accordance with that fraternity which should characterize members of the same family. For the first time in our history has our territorial population made it necessary for the President to send a special message to Congress asking advice and aid to quell the difficulties between the citizens of a State and order territory. The recent lamentable occurrence of the fugitive slaves in Cincinnati has added another complication, and exasperated the feelings of many citizens in Kentucky and Ohio, and will, if not prudently managed, ultimately end in great mischief. Another cause of fearful apprehension is the frequent action of State legislatures passing resolutions affecting the domestic institutions of sister States. These exult in bluntness and intemperance—in proper interference by free States in the domestic institutions of slave States have already threatened reprisals and confederation by the latter. Such imprudent procedure, North or South, if longer pursued, must inevitably uproot all brotherly love and finally destroy this Union. Prudence, prudence, Americanism, Americanism, say, command State legislators to attend to their own affairs and submit to their representatives in Congress the sole management of National affairs. Deeply interested as are the people of Ohio in maintaining unblemished their own glorious free institutions they will never infringe the rights of their sister States. That we have fanaticism among us who would plunge their country into servile war for the gratification of their appetites for a higher law, we confess and deplore—that those unwholesome feelings are excited and kept up by demagogues is equally true and to be lamented, but the vast majority of the people are opposed to, and will throw down every effort at interference with the guaranteed rights of sister States, and in their name we call on our Legislators to look to the proper rights of their constituents and avoid all interference with their sister States and our federal relations, willingly placing those questions in the hands of their Congressional representatives. And we call on them to select for the United States Senate a citizen of pure patriotism, of high intellectual endowments, of conservative and conciliatory spirit, free from all partisan and sectional views, and thus show to their co-equal States, that Ohio is for freedom and the Union. Although our Senator, Mr. Brasse, declined, we, his constituents claim the right to press his qualifications on the legislature as one whose wisdom, prudence, patriotism, all fit him for the U. S. Senate, and especially in this crisis.

## Mr. Richardson—The Administration Candidate for Speaker.

The administration caucus which nominated Mr. Richardson, adopted a resolution, of which Mr. Glancy Jones was the author, who has since been repudiated by the Sag Night Legislature of Pennsylvania, which resolution binds the administration party to the Kansas-Nebraska measure, without defining its true intent and meaning, or declaring any principle as established by that act. This party, which is standing upon a new measure, which measure is construed by the Northern wing of the party to mean "freedom," by the Southern, to mean the opposite, claims as a whole to be *par excellence*, the champion of the rights, interests, and welfare of the South, and at the same time denounces all who refuse to act with it, no matter what their opinions be, as traitors, disunionists, fanatics, bigots, and aggressors upon Southern rights and Southern institutions.

We have already torn away the mask from several of these protectors of the South, and held them up to the public gaze, as meriting only the scorn and contempt of patriots. We have shown that Messrs. Cobb, Stephens, Toombs, Clingman, Douglas, S. H. Stoddard, G. W. Jones, Iverson, Lumpkin, Slidell, Jacob Thompson, and a host of others now threaten to dissolve the Union, unless every

## Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

House.—Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some change of electing as Speaker a man of sound national views, he now offers a resolution to that effect. The House refused to take it by ten majority.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 against 104.

Mr. Orr unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic candidate, there being now a probability of a coalition of greater strength on his colleague, Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Boyd moved to rescind the resolution. The motion was tabled—117 against 101. [Applause.]

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, referred to the terms of the resolution; if no election by a majority in the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest vote on the fourth be declared Speaker. He remarked that the Republicans are drilled and ready for the contest, and in order to give an opportunity to other gentlemen to come here understandingly he moved an adjournment until Monday.

This motion was disagreed to—yeas, 84, nays, 133. [Applause and impatient cries of "call the roll."] Mr. Walker moved to rescind the plurality resolution, but the House, by forty-five majority, decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Payne moved that the House adjourn. [Hisses in the gallery followed.] Mr. Orr said, if the House was to be organized by Messrs. from the galleries, he would move to clear them, excepting those occupied by ladies.

Mr. Payne made an ineffectual motion to rescind the plurality resolution, and the House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result: Banks, 102; Aiken, 93; Fuller, 14. Messrs. Barclay and Hickman, Democrats, voted for Mr. Wells, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott for Mr. Campbell, of Ohio—necessary to a choice, 103.

The next vote, with the exception that Mr. Fuller lost one, was the same as the first, and the third vote the same as the second, except Mr. Aiken lost one.

Mr. Fuller, of Penn., repeated what he had said on two former occasions, namely, that he was not, and had no desire to be a candidate. One hundred and thirty ballots had satisfied him that he was not the choice of the majority of this body; on no other terms or conditions would he take that position.

Mr. Barclay remarked that he had been adverse to anything like a coalition with Know Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. Aiken whether he stood on the Democratic platform, and whether he had not written a letter to Humphrey Marshall, making pledges to the Southern wing of the Know Nothings.

Mr. Aiken—I am not a candidate. If my friends think proper to place me in the chair I will serve them to the best of my ability.

Mr. H. Marshall—I have only to say that Mr. Aiken has addressed me no note whatever. [Applause and cries of "Call the roll!"] while the most intense excitement prevailed.

Mr. A. K. Marshall, during the calling of the roll, congratulated his American friends that they had fought the good fight and conquered. There was no Democratic candidate in the field with the offensive caucus platform. It was in performing his duty as a patriot and not as a partisan, that he had voted for Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Walker voted the same way, esteeming Mr. Aiken a man with no stains of mere partisanship.

After explanation the roll was called amid unusual excitement, and the result was announced by the Clerk as follows: Banks, 103; Aiken, 102; Fuller, 6; Campbell, 10; 4 Wells, 1.

Mr. Banks was then declared elected amid deafening cheers from the Republicans and other quarters.

The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs, and several minutes of disorder followed.

Mr. Aiken conducted Mr. Banks to the chair.

Mr. Banks, in taking the chair, delivered a brief address.

The oath of office was then administered to him by Mr. Giddings, and the House adjourned.

The Republicans are wild with exultation, giving frequent cheers for Banks.

He is earnestly and warmly congratulated on his success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Weller introduced a bill authorizing the coinage, at the San Francisco mint, of Union of one hundred, and half Unions of fifty dollars value, made conformably to the standard gold coins, and to be received as a legal tender.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Central American question.

Mr. Foote, although not an admirer of Mr. Buchanan, acknowledges the argument of that gentleman regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as one of consummate ability. He said that a faithful observance of the treaty required of her Majesty's Government the immediate withdrawal of any acts of occupation or exercise of dominion on the Mosquito coast by return of the pretended protectorate. The claims of England on the Central American coast and the Bay Islands were founded by no right of discovery, conquest, purchase or treaty. It was a clear case of forcible entry and detention—the same right which a highwayman has to pursue an unarmed traveler. He maintained that the honor of this country, no less than its interests, demanded that we should insist upon England fulfilling her treaty stipulations. The idea of yielding to their pretensions, of that government, and allowing her to erect the permanent provisions of the treaty, were not to be thought of for a moment. He proposed a direct Congressional delineation of our construction of the treaty, and our purpose to enforce the obligations resulting from that construction. If this prove unavailing, and after negotiation shall have been exhausted, he would entertain a proposition similar to that suggested by Mr. Seward—viz: let England have official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Central American possessions by a given day, and if she still holds out and disregards all our summons, he would have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that we are in earnest about this, and that it is not fifty-four forty-eight, but it must come, let it come. We shall be justified both by God and man.

## Mr. Williams then having the floor, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Resolution, declaring Mr. Garrison's anti-slavery arms, was then completed—yeas 163, nays 88.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, declaring Nathan Darling D-o-keeper of the House, which was adopted—yeas 119, nays 92.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, declaring Robert Morris Postmaster of the House, which was adopted—yeas 103, nays 97.

The rules of the last House were adopted and otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was ordered that there be paid out of the contingent fund to Jas. W. Furney, late Clerk, who presided over the House during its organization, eight dollars per day, in addition to his regular salary, from December 34 to February 4th.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution, declaring O. Follett, of Columbus, Ohio, printer to the House, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton submitted a joint resolution, authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms of both Houses to ascertain, without delay, cases in Washington, of individuals suffering from want of fuel, and appropriating \$1,500 for the necessary fuel.

The resolution, on motion, was amended, making the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington the distributors of the money.

During the debate, Penrose said the Senate had paid fifty five hundred dollars for brandy and cigars for Kosuth and his staff, and surely they could give this trifle to the poor.

Adams thought if Congress had the power to furnish water to the rich, it ought to furnish wood to the poor. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution calling for the journal of the proceedings of the late Naval retiring Board.

The question on the resolution was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion the House proceeded to the election of Printer by viva voce vote.

The House took two unsuccessful ballots, the last resulting as follows: Follett, 74; Wendell, 66; Sargent, 10; Farnham, 25; Deffes, 7; Ridgeway, 3. Necessary to a choice 95.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—2 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms of both Houses to ascertain without delay the causes in Washington of individual suffering from the want of fuel, and appropriating \$1,500 for necessary fuel.

HOUSE.—On motion the House proceeded to the election by a viva voce vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Recent dispatches from Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, represent General Walker's military force at 1,300 men. He says that Nicaragua will ultimately succeed in effecting a union with the Central American States. He spiritedly defends his course in reorganizing the Nicaraguan Government, in reply to Marcy's letter on that subject.

Parker H. French has again made formal application to be received as Minister from Nicaragua, but as the former objections to him and his Government have not been removed, the probability is that he will be disappointed.

The Hon. Gen. M. Dallas is in the city on business with the Executive Department, preparatory to his departure for London. The swarm of office seekers under the House organization, has been largely increased by accessions from abroad.

Capt. Shubrick, Commander Foot, and Lieutenant Biddle representing the three grades in the Naval Board, were summoned before the Naval Committee of the Senate, and interrogated concerning their reasons for the dismissal and furloughs of two hundred officers, reported by the Board.

This is the first time the action of the Naval Board has been officially questioned. Commodore Gregory left here to-day, to take command of the new steam Frigate Merrimack, at Boston. She will soon make a trial trip to Norfolk.

From Havana.

New York, Feb. 2.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived to-day from Havana, bringing dates to the 28th ult.

The news is unimportant. The United States Frigate Petrel and the steamer Fulton left on the 28th for Key West.

Madame Rachel came as a passenger in the Black Warrior. She leaves immediately for France.

The crop of sugar in the market was smaller than usual, owing to the unpropitious weather.

Illumination in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The Republican headquarters are illuminated to-night in honor of the election of Banks, which gives great satisfaction here.

A salute of one hundred guns is to be fired on Monday.

Melrose.—We notice in the Wilmington, [N. C.] Herald, that the town clerk of that city advertises that proposals will be received until the 1st day of April, "for executing the town printing and boarding the town mules."

Later from Hayti.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb. 2.—Captain Matthews, of the schooner Maria S. Davis, from Cape Hayti, 10th ult., reports that the Emperor Faustin has turned up, and is busy recruiting another army again to attack the Dominicans.

Fire in Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 3.

A fire occurred here last night which destroyed some twenty stores and dwellings, mostly frame buildings. The loss is not heavy.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.

A snow storm commenced here at 5 P. M. and is now turning into rain.

New York, Feb. 6.

The steamship Africa sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-day, taking out \$304,000 in specie.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.

There is no mail this morning from south of Washington.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 4.

Hon. Andrew J. Miller, a prominent citizen of this place, died yesterday.

## Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—An important bill was passed through a Committee of the Whole regulating the duties of the Auditor and Treasurer of State.

The bill prescribing the duties of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then reconsidered the vote on the printing question, and agreed to a new committee of conference.

The afternoon was spent in discussing Mr. Brasse's bill limiting damages on bills of exchange, and a motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was lost.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House consumed the forenoon in considering the bill prescribing for punishment in cases of wilful and malicious poisoning of animals.

The afternoon was spent discussing a bill to regulate companies or leases of railroads, plank roads and turnpikes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A large factory belonging to Joseph Garrides' extensive factory of carpet and woolen goods, on Haydock st., was destroyed by fire this morning, throwing 150 persons out of employment. The loss is \$30,000. Insurance \$50,000.

Four frame buildings opposite were also destroyed.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—1 P. M.

Up to the present hour there are no indications of the Pacific, now two weeks out from Liverpool.

The new steamship Persia is also looked for.

The latter will bring dates to the 25th ult., one week later than previous advices.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

February 6.—FLOUR—There was a good demand for flour, and prices were firm. The market was unchanged, with a moderate advance in the price of 40 lbs. bags.

WHEAT.—The market was unchanged, with a moderate advance in the price of 40 lbs. bags.

CORN.—The market was unchanged, with a moderate advance in the price of 40 lbs. bags.

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